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Select Poetry.

Farewell to Life.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Farewell, Life! my senses swim;
And the world is growing dim;
Thronging shadows cloud the light,
Like the advent of the night—
Colder, colder, colder still—
Upward steals a vapor chill—
Strong the earthy odor grows—
I smell the Mould above the Rose!

Welcome, Life! the Spirit strives!
Strength returns, and Hope revives;
Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn
Fly like shadows at the morn—
O'er the earth there comes a bloom—
Sunny light for sullen gloom,
Warm perfume for vapors cold—
I smell the Rose above the Mould!

Vanity Fair is responsible for the following parody upon the well known poem of Leigh Hunt, entitled "Abou-ben-Adhem:"

ABO BO LITION.

Abo Bo Lition (may the tribe decrease!)
Awoke one night not very well at ease,
And saw within the shadow of his room,
Making it mean, and like stink weed in bloom,
A devil writing in a book of brass;
Exceeding cant had made Bo Lition an Ass,
And to the shadow he said, a little pale,
"What scribblest thou?" The phantom raised its tail,
And answered with a leer of sour discord,
"The names of those who own Jeff Davis Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abo. "Not quite so,"
Replied the devil. Abo spoke more slow,
But cheerily still, aching to grasp his pen,
"Write me as one who hates the Union then."

The devil wrote and vamosed. The next night
He came again—this time a little tight—
And showed the names who served Jeff Davis best,
And lo! Bo Lition's name led all the rest.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

TEACHING A PROFESSION.

The first question for a young man to determine, when the impulse to teach school presents itself is, *Do I intend to make teaching my profession?* The responsibility which rests upon a teacher is a grave one, and one that is not at first fully realized by those who take it upon them. To lay the foundation, broad and deep, of a healthy, intellectual, moral, social and physical development of the hundreds or thousands of boys and girls, who may be entrusted to his care, is the true mission of the teacher. The manner in which that mission is to be fulfilled will depend upon the answer to the question at the head of this article.

If the young teacher is prepared to answer that question in the affirmative, it may be fairly presumed that he will enter upon his profession with an earnest endeavor to excel in its practice, and that, with other necessary qualifications to sustain him, he will meet with a measure of merited and gratifying success. Good men will praise him; the children who have been guided by his hand, like the children of a good mother, will rise up and call him blessed; his own heart will whisper, *Well done!*

But, if the young teacher enters the school room with a negative answer to our question upon his lips—if the desire to obtain a fair salary without having to work very hard for it forms the key-note to his professional inspiration—who will say that the right man is in the right place! How can he bend all the energies of his mind and body to the accomplishment of the great work set before him if he resolve at the outset of his teaching experience that, in a professional sense, the school room shall not be his continuing city! How can he truly *love* his school if he has determined in advance of his entrance upon its duties that he will abandon it the moment his eager vision discerns something promising greater pecuniary reward! It needs no remark of ours to convince the reader that a school so taught must prove to be a failure in the highest and best sense of its organization. There may be partial progress by the pupils, but the *animus* of the teacher is not the true afflatus, and in the nature of things *true* progress will still be wanting. And, when the good that *should* be done by a faithful teacher, and the evil that *may* be done by an unfaithful one, are taken into consideration, it cannot be regarded as less than flagrant and inexcusable turpitude for a teacher to commence his work with no higher conception of his mission than that which relates to dollars and cents and the personal benefits they will secure to him. Men sometimes preach the Gospel of Peace because it is respectable to do so, or because their preaching brings with it a competence, but Heaven is closed to all their prayers and their hearers feed upon husks. How much less is he to be censured who, from mercenary motives, undertakes the instruction of a congregation of youth! And how much less *harm* does he do!

A few teachers may here and there be found who do not possess sufficient decision of character to enable them to determine the question we have presented. They enter the school room because they find the *door* open, and continue there in a state of irresolution and inaction, until some power which they have not evoked *pushes* them out of it. While in it, they are continually harassed by the thought that fortune has been unkind to them in not making them Governors or Justices of the Peace instead of school masters. Occasionally they are borne away upon the wings of fancy to dally with some new aspiration not born of the school room—one of which is that the common school system has been abolished and their pay ordered to run on! Hard is their fate. *They* do not follow teaching as a profession, *it* follows them. The pupils of a teacher of this class generally have a good time, intellectually and physically. They are not overtasked with study, nor is the teacher so ill-natured as to prohibit a little innocent whispering while he is looking over the village paper or a copy of the New York Ledger. Happily for the pupils, their good time does not last long. *Teachers by accident, generally fill short engagements.*

But it is not only with reference to *the good of his expected pupils* that the young teacher should at once meet and answer the question under consideration. He should do so with reference to *his own* good. As has been already intimated, to make teaching your calling or profession, if duly impressed with the magnitude of its responsibilities and inspired with a love for the good that it will enable you to do, is *honorable* in man or woman. To teach school merely because it *pays* to do so is *dishonorable* and *mean*. To teach school because you happen to find yourself in a school room and don't exactly know how you got there is *ridiculous*. As it is proposed in this article and in the articles which may follow it to address only those who belong to the first class here named, or who hesitate about entering it, the gentlemen who belong to the other classes will henceforth not occupy our attention. And now, my young friend of the honorable purpose, a few words in your private ear:

I take it for granted that you have passed that age when, in the spirit of the Roman custom, the gown of youth is put off and the gown of strength and manhood put on. Every young man should choose a profession or calling when he changes his gown, and to teach school is to practice one of the noblest professions. If, then, upon arriving at the age of manly responsibility, you find yourself on the threshold of a school room of which you have serious thoughts of being chosen "master," it becomes your duty to ask yourself the question, Do I intend to make teaching my *profession?* In all probability, as is the decision of that moment so will be your destiny for life. "The most important thing in life is the choice of a profession," wrote the good Pascal. Every man is, under Providence, the builder of his own fortunes. One false step may dissipate all the bright prospects of youth; whereas, a step in the right direction will send the youthful spirit bounding on the way to honor and usefulness. It is for you to determine whether to teach school would be to take a right step or a wrong one. If you are wise you will not venture upon the profession of school teaching without at least understanding some of its cardinal requirements and your own qualifications to meet them.

Every calling in life has its own peculiar characteristics, and requires in those who would embrace it the possession of corresponding qualifications. Scientific attainments, aptness to teach, genius for command, industry, patience, and love for the work, are the living requisites of a good teacher. If you find that you possess these, and have at the same time concluded that you can be contented with a teacher's honors and a teacher's pay, do not hesitate to enter the profession and devote to it all the talents God has given you. But if, after a careful study of the teacher's duties and a searching look into your own heart, you discover that you do *not* possess the essential qualifications we have mentioned, and that you could *not* be contented with a teacher's lot, at once turn your back upon the school room you had thought to enter and seek elsewhere for honorable employment of your hands, your head and your heart. Do not, under any consideration, do violence to the better impulses of your nature, and lasting injury to that portion of the rising generation which would come under your influence, by entering a profession for which you possess no special qualifications and which you do not love for its own sake. Justice to yourself, the respect of community and the approbation of your conscience require that you should in this matter, as in all other circumstances in life which are under your control, *do that which is right.* It may be that your forte—for every man *has* his forte—lies in the law, civil engineering, literature, the fine arts, agriculture, theology, or the healing art. If not, you certainly possess the capacity to make a good mechanic; and to be a good mechanic is always more respectable and vastly more profitable than to be an indifferent school teacher. *Brains* and a true heart disciplined by an earnest purpose will secure honorable regard and an honest livelihood in any legitimate profession or calling. But, whatever you do, having determined in which direction your duty lies, set about its performance immediately. Waste no time in idle lounging or foolish waiting for something to turn up. Be sure you're *right* and then *go ahead.* With a clear head, a pure heart, a firm purpose and a strong faith in *yourself*, launch your own canoe and paddle it bravely to the end.

I assume that you have decided to teach school for your profession, and, for the present, one of the *common* schools of Pennsylvania. Goethe said: I love God and little children. Be that your motto as you enter the school room and for the first time address your pupils. JAMES M. SWANK.

Johnstown, June, 1861.

Solutions to problems 3 & 4 reached us too late for insertion this week—they will appear next.

Our friends will remember that the semi-annual meeting of the County Teachers Association takes place on Friday, 29th June. The program will be printed in due time.

We should be glad to hear from EKULF, B. V., and Retired Schoolmaster, often. Will they not become regular contributors? We have room and to spare.

PROBLEMS.

PROB. 5. A lady being asked the time of day replied, that ⅔ of the time past noon—⅗ of an hour equals four-fifths of the time to midnight—four-fifths of an hour. What was the time?

PROB. 6. A man sold a horse and carriage for $230: on the horse he lost 20 per cent., and on the carriage he gained 25 per cent.: did he gain or lose and how much if four-fifths of what he paid for the horse equaled ⅔ of what he paid for the carriage?

HOW IT WORKS.—'CONTRABAND' VERSUS WHITE LABOR.

The Norristown *Register* is reliably informed that a person about ten miles from that place was recently offered *eight hands at twenty-five cents per day.* They were of course "contrebands," and the person was urged to take them in place of white hands in his employ. The *Register* truly remarks that this fact very clearly indicates the course the "irrepressible conflict" will inevitably take if the negrophilists succeed in their abolition-emancipation schemes. It will be an "irrepressible conflict" with white labor, and the latter will be crushed out or reduced to a mere song. The negroes heretofore kept at and employed in the South will be coming North, and they will be taking the places of the white laboring people. This is the truth of the matter. As it has been in the past, the different systems of labor have not been antagonistic to each other, but on the other hand they have been protective of each other. The negroes at the South have been employed mostly in that kind of labor which was not well adapted to white labor. Being employed then in a different kind of labor, and being in large numbers, a market was produced at the South for the manufacturing products of the North that was highly promotive of the interests of white labor here. As soon however as this condition of things is changed we have another change here. Instead of remaining where they have been advantageously employed, the negroes come here, and we have the result above indicated. They come into contact with white labor, and as a result, as in the above instance, there are offers of labor at *twenty-five cents per day.* Of how much interest abolitionism will be to the white laboring man he can determine for himself.

HINTS ON WASHING THE HANDS.

Some "philosophy" is useful in even so simple a matter as washing the hands. If any lady doubts it, let her with a microscope examine the surface to be cleansed by water, and she will be interested, and perhaps shocked, at the discoveries made. Instead of a smooth surface of skin, presenting when unwashed a dingy appearance, there will be seen a rough, corrugated surface, with deep irregular furrows, in which the foreign particles are deposited like earth among the rough paving stones of a street. If they lay loosely, it would be an easy matter to dislodge them with a little cold water; but the pores, the waste pipes of the body, are continually discharging into these open drains perspirations and oil, which by evaporation become a cement to hold the particles of dust, &c., and to remove them requires both chemical and mechanical action. Warm water softens this cement, expands the furrows, and makes the skin pliable; so that by rubbing, the soil is disturbed and partially removed. But chemistry must aid a little before the process is complete; soap is therefore added, the alkali of which unites with the oily matters, and the whole is then easily disposed of. The towel is useful, because its soft threads or fibres work down among the furrows, like so many little brooms, sweeping them out; hence it should be soft and pliable. Flannel is preferable to cotton for this purpose, and a sponge is best of all. Harsh, strongly alkaline soap should be avoided, as it abstracts all the oil from the upper layer of the skin, and makes it "chap or crack." Cold cream soap is best, being neutral. Where a sponge is not obtainable, a very neat and serviceable wash-cloth may be knit of cotton twine, either with crochet work with coarse wooden needles, knitting backward and forward, as garters are knit. A mitten knit of this cotton with the crochet needle is very handy for this purpose, and makes a neat article for the wash-stand. The washing cloths may be had of most perfumers.

☞The dread house-cleaning days have come—the saddest of the year—when men are rudely chased from home, and snappish answers greet the ear.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COM. FARRAGUT AND THE MAYOR.

The following correspondence, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was to-day received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Flag-officer Farragut:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, Off New Orleans, April 25, 1862.

To His Excellency, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

SIR:—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor, to send to your honor Captain Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the Government of the United States. Captain Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military command. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and vindicate the offended majesty of, the Government of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therfore demand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of the sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom house by meridian, this day, and all flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than that of the United States be removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations, and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property, for expressing sentiments of loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their *pleasure at witnessing the "old flag."*

I am, very respectfully,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-officer Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag-Ship Hartford:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution, which we thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children, who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops and restored back to me the administration of its government, and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer which the universal sentiment of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans, therefore it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits it.—As to hoisting any flag not of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find, in my entire constituency, so desperate and wretched a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves obnoxious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered, and yours the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated, but they yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conquered.

Respectfully, JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following letter from Henry Clay was written to the Rev. Mr. Colton, one of Mr. Clay's warmest political and personal friends, and may be found in Colton's Life of Henry Clay. The letter speaks for itself:

ASHLAND, September 2, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences.—They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else.

And yet they would see the Administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct toward Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, and toward me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion, poverty and perpetual war, the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

"Let the great aim and object of your tract be to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against Abolition! Depict the consequence to them of immediate abolition.—The Slaves being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for Abolition and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

"I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. That they are those whom God has separated. Why do Abolitionists oppose Colonization? To keep, amalgamate, together two races in violation of God's will, and keep the blacks here that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites! Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionist for the purpose of dissolving the Union. I am perfectly satisfied that it will do great good.—Let me hear from you on this subject.

"HENRY CLAY."

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A wealthy lady had a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle of her tooth brush had gone down and lodged in her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was badly inflamed and she sent for the family doctor. He examined it carefully, and finally assured her that nothing was the matter—it was a mere nervous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled her, and she became much alarmed, lest she would die. A friend suggested that she should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just commencing practice. She did not at first like the idea, but finally consented, and Dr. Jones was called. He was a person of good address and polite manners. He looked carefully at her throat, asked her several questions as to the sensation at the seat of the alarming malady, and finally announced that he thought he could relieve her. On his second visit he brought with him a delicate pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had inserted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth brush. The rest can be imagined. The lady threw back her head; the forceps were introduced into her mouth; a pick—a loud scream, and 'twas all over; and the young physician, with a smiling face, was holding up to the light and inspecting with a lively curiosity the extracted bristle. The patient was in raptures. She immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praises of 'her savior,' as she persisted in calling the dexterous operator.

CORNS.

The very word will make sufferers from corns twitch with seeming pain, yet how simple the remedy—warm water! Repeatedly soaking the feet in warm water is really and truly the best preventive of corns soft or hard. An aggravated soft corn between the toes may be cured by the application of a little silver caustic; but finally soaking in warm water will remove it. Why not wash the feet as often as the hands? Certainly the feet should be washed daily; but there are persons who do this only once a week, or not so often. Corns, bunions, and other evils follow to a certainty. The accumulated perspiration in long-worn boots or shoes is a serious evil; but such could not be if the feet were sufficiently washed. Nearly all the evils of the foot may be cured by this simple and natural purifier. The water should not be hotter than can be pleasantly borne by the foot, and from day to day used cooler till at last the same temperature may be employed for the foot as for the hand.

☞"I have always preserved my reputation," said Mrs.——, one evening, addressing herself rather pointedly to another lady, to which the latter pointedly replied, "I know you always set a most ridiculous value upon trifles."

SALMAGUNDI.

☞Christian life consists in faith and charity.

☞Second thoughts are the adopted children of experience.

☞Every one praises the rose while it gives pleasant odor.

☞Little minds like nothing but what resembles themselves.

☞To be proud of one's learning is the greatest ignorance.

☞Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

☞Riches neither give understanding to the mind, nor elegance to the person.

☞We know a man so habitually sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened.

☞Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good will.

☞Some writer says marriage is like eating an onion—you shed tears and eat again.

☞A Christian had better go to any place of amusement than to go home whining because he can't go.

☞A rascally bachelor says, "The friendship of two women is always a plot against a third."

☞WHAT will be the final signal for a gambler to give up his tricks? The sound of the last trump!

☞Soft soap, in some shape pleases all; and, generally speaking, the more *lie* you put into it the better.

☞What kind of a fever have those who wish to have their names in print?—Type-us, (typhus).

☞A CORKONIAN, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said he slept on his fist.

☞Why is a man paying his note of hand like a father going to see his children? Because he meets *his responsibilities.*

☞Woman—the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven bless our stars!

☞A schoolmaster requesting a little boy who had been whispering, to step into the next room, is wittily spoken of as "starting on a whaling expedition."

☞Why did the rebels fire on one side of Elizabeth City?

They wanted to show what they could do in the *burn side* way.

☞During an examination a medical student being asked "when does mortification ensue?" he replied, "when you pop the question, and are answered, 'No.'"

☞A gentleman who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject, at times, to a "breaking out in the mouth."

☞The Boston *Post* says theologians, pulpit politicians, &c., are divided as to whether Henry Ward Beecher is a better judge of fast horses than of the art of playing billiards.

☞The press gangs the Southern States are called "shoulder tappers." When a man in the streets is tapped on the shoulder it means that he must repair immediately to the nearest camp.

☞Never seek to be intrusted with your friend's secret, for, no matter how faithfully you may keep it, you will be liable in a thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

☞UMBRELLAS have been recognized as property at last, and are to be taxed for the benefit of the Government, five cents each. On borrowed or stolen umbrellas, the tax is to be ten cents.

☞The Boston *Post* thinks that while paper is so exceedingly scarce in the South it can't see why the Confederate authorities are permitted to waste it by printing Confederate notes upon it.

☞The word "Hurrah" originated among the Oriental nations as a war cry, from the belief that a man who died in battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Sclavonic "Hurraj," which means "To Paradise."

☞TIT FOR TAT.—"Will you give me that ring?" said a village dandy to a lady; "for it resembles my love for you: it has no end." Excuse me, sir," was the reply, "I choose to keep it, as being emblematic of mine for you: it has no beginning."

☞SCENE—a stout gentleman and his wife gazing at their children, a pair of twins, who are encircled in each other's arms in the cradle. *Wife*—Do look at them, husband? ain't they a precious pair of lambs? *Husband*—If they are lambs, wife, what am I?

☞Beauregard calls the recent battle "Shiloh." We presume that his Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, will abdicate now, for the prophecy of the patriarch Jacob was that "the sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come."—*Louisville Journal.*

☞AN apprentice boy who had been misbehaving one day came in for a chastisement, during which his master exclaimed:

"How long will you serve the devil?"

The boy replied:

"You know best, sir; I believe my indentures will be out in three months."

☞THE Milwaukie *News* truly says: The people of the United States have suffered more from robbery by public officers since the Republican party came into power, than during the whole previous existence of the Government, from Washington down to Buchanan. The number of thieves is larger, and the sums stolen greater in the aggregate.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : MAY 16, 1862.



☞The new church on the land of Jacob Dibert in Bedford township, will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God, on Sabbath, the 25th, inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, 21ST OF JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention which is to assemble at the Court House in Bedford, on TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint conferees to meet conferees from the remaining counties of this Congressional District to nominate a candidate for Congress, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party. It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be carefully reported to the President of the Convention.

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.,
JOHN S. SCHELL, Chairman.

Buying Freedom for the Slaves.

It is generally admitted by all conservative men that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was not only ill-timed and impolitic, but a positive insult to the Union men of that gallant little State to which the Federal Government is indebted for the soil upon which stands the Capital of the nation. But, strange as it may appear, the conservative thinkers of the North, have almost entirely failed to take the view of that question which is pointed out so clearly by the well-established maxim, "Charity begins at home." They tell us of the outrage upon the sensibilities of the people of the Border States, of the deteriorating influences exerted upon Southern "loyalty," of the encouragement given to the rebellion, by the adoption of this unfortunate measure by Congress and the President; but they seem to forget that we of the North are more directly and pointedly insulted, and that Northern society is much more dreadfully threatened, by the enactment of that measure, than the people of the Border States, or slave-holders anywhere. Why, is not the Government by the terms of this precious emancipation law, to pay $300 per head for every negro slave in the District? and where is it to raise the money but from the people of the North? And what is to become of the slaves when liberated? Where will they go? The people of Bedford county, can answer that question without any trouble. They will come North. They will be cast upon society to mingle with the whites and to be maintained at their expense. Many of them superannuated, others diseased and decrepid, and the remainder accustomed to the control of a master, they will become a black lazzaroni, living upon the charity, or the taxes, of the white people, and cursing and blighting the industry and enterprise of the laboring man. Hence, we are not only buying the freedom of the slaves, paying for their liberty out of our pockets—but we are also to maintain them at our own expense, when we have thus purchased their freedom. Could Congress and the President have offered to the people of the North a more degrading insult than this? To place the African slave side by side with the white laborer of the North, compelling the latter to pay for the social elevation of the former and to toil for the sustenance of the purchased serf! What a picture! Shame to the fanatics and demagogues whose work is this! Shame, and shame again, to the man whom accident, false pretence and folly elevated to the Presidential office, and whose accidental policy, false pretence and folly are dragging down the American Republic to a level with the status of his own statesmanship.

The Rebellion.

The splendid success of the plans of Gen. McClellan, has put a new phase upon the rebellion, and whilst we cannot yet discern the probable issue of the war, we can distinctly see that the Secession leaders will either have to change their programme, or disband their army and succumb to the Federal power. That they will hardly do the latter, is indicated by the fact that they are daily destroying millions of dollars worth of property, blowing up their vessels and even burning some of their towns. This would seem to show that they are desperate and intend really "to die in the last ditch." We believe, therefore, that it is their design to change their mode of fighting, to abandon the idea of building forts, to move away from navigable streams so as to keep aloof from our gun-boats, to draw our armies after them into the hot climate of the Gulf States, and thus to prolong the war, if possible, until, as they say, our Government "shall be bankrupted." Sanguine people, of course, will not credit this theory. It may not be correct, and we hope it is not.—But whatever may be the result of the war, McClellan has done his share to bring it to a successful close, and should it fail to restore the Union, it will not be because the war was not properly conducted on the Federal side, but because it was not the remedy for the disease to which it has been applied.

SHADE TP., Somerset Co., May 7, '62.

Mr. Editor:

I am an ignorant man, living on the Alleghany mountain, and I solicit information from you and your numerous correspondents. I have lately received a copy of our glorious "Constitution of the United States." I read the following passage in Section III:

"Treason against the *United States*, shall consist only in levying war against them," &c., &c.

Now I am an humble peasant, an unsophisticated mountaineer, and I wish to know, *how* any one can be guilty of *treason* properly and *constitutionally* speaking? Treason consists in *levying war against the United* States; but if seven or eight States secede from the *formerly* United States, I want to know how you can make, or prove, any one to be a *traitor* in the *seceded* States. The States are no longer "*United*;" therefore, no treason and no traitor can be found. I am a poor man on the Alleghany mountain, and I want information. I cannot be proved a traitor, even if I should speak against the present state of things,—for it is treason only to speak against the *United* States.

QUERE.

REMARKS.

Our correspondent, however "unsophisticated," must know that there is no Constitutional right of secession; that the so-called "Confederate States" which have pretended to secede from the Union, had not the power, under the Constitution, to do so, and are no more out of the Union to-day, "Constitutionally speaking," than they were when they denounced the disunion secessionists of the Hartford Convention 50 years ago. The Union is, *theoretically*, as perfect and complete at the present moment as it was when the Constitution was ratified by the States. And it is to the *theory* of our Government that we must look for the determination and punishment of crimes against it. That theory is contained in the fundamental law, or in other words, the Constitution. Therefore, as that law, that Constitution is still just as binding upon the people of the Seceded States as it would be, had they never adopted their ordinances of Secession, and, as that law, that Constitution is the tie that holds the States together, it follows that we have still, *theoretically*, and, therefore, for all judicial purposes, *Thirty-four United* States. Hence the taking up of arms by citizens of the would-be independent States in their efforts to throw off the authority of the Constitution and the Federal Laws, is "levying war against the United States," and, therefore, *treason*. True, if we look at the present condition of things in our country, from a *practical* stand-point, we are compelled to admit that we are a dis-united people. Whilst, according to the Constitution, there can be no such thing as a dissolution of the Union, the people of the seceded States have practically (at least for the present) effected such a dissolution. A temporary separation is acknowledged by the fact that we daily speak of *restoring* the Union. But when this question of Disunion comes to be regarded in a legal sense, we can look only to the Constitution for our guidance, and that leads us straight on from Maine to the Gulf, without discovering a single chasm indicating political separation.

☞The Indiana *Democrat*, just started at Indiana, Pa., by our particular friend, J. B. SANSOM, Esq., late of the Fulton *Democrat*, is a neat and spicy sheet. We wish "Jeemes" all the success he deserves, and that is not a little.

Cameron in Congess.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Holman, from the Committee, and was read:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of public money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him due guarantees for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms, for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was adopted—seventy-five against fifty-five.

Mr. Holman's second resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of George D. Morgan without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use with a compensation dependent on the prices paid for said vessels, and receivable from the seller, instead of employing responsible officers of the Government, has adopted a policy unauthorised by law, destructive of public economy and public confidence, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 45 nays 72.

HOME NEWS.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. D. W. Mullin has resigned his commission in the army and is about to return to his home in this county. We have not heard what caused his resignation.

—o—

WOUNDED.—Capt. Thomas A. Boyd, formerly District Attorney for this county, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. His wound, we are glad to hear, is not serious.

—o—

MENGEL HOUSE.—This hotel is still conducted by Mr. Isaac Mengel, Jr., and enjoys the reputation of being a very comfortable and well kept house. Isaac is a "host in himself," and accommodates his guests in the best style. See card on outside.

—o—

LAND SALES.—John C. Riffle of Juniata tp., offers a very valuable farm and mill property for sale. Rare opportunities will be presented to buyers at this sale.—Jos. Wigfoos, of W. Providence, Daniel Barley, of M. Woodberry, and John L. and David Replogle, of S. Woodberry, offer valuable tracts for sale.

—o—

FENCED IN.—The Poor House graveyard has been surrounded with a handsome and substantial fence, which when painted, as it will be in a few weeks, will give a much more respectable appearance to things than we have been accustomed to see in that once neglected neighborhood. The editor of the Indiana *Democrat* is especially invited to inspect it.

—o—

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN—Wills' Mountain, immediately West of this place, was on fire for a few days, this week, rendering the atmosphere sultry and smoky. At night the flickering flames and burning masses presented a most beautiful appearance. The Alleghany was also on fire at several points. Cause—somebody wants cheap pasture for his cattle.

—o—

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as Mr. John Houck of Cumberland Valley, was engaged in cutting down a tree on his plantation, a limb struck him on the forehead, killing him almost instantly. It is supposed that Mr. Houck intended to cause the tree to fall in a direction opposite to that in which it fell, and that he was, therefore, unable to get out of its way as it was falling. When found he was some distance away from the tree, in a reclining posture, his one hand clasping his forehead and the other still keeping its hold upon the axe. Mr. Houck was an upright and respectable citizen and leaves a loving wife to mourn his untimely death.

—o—

BEDFORD OBSERVATORY—This is an age of improvement, and though some people can't see any "enterprise" in or about Bedford, except the Wire Bridge and the big tree at the end of it, yet we imagine that if such people would know that we have an *observatory* in our town, they would alter their opinion as to our "go-aheadative" qualities. Such an institution it seems we have, the cupola of the jail being used for that purpose, and the prisoners acting as "star-gazers." These happy philosophers can be seen ever and anon perched upon this lofty pinnacle, making their calculations (doubtless) upon the lucky stars under whose auspicious influences they will be restored to liberty and the world. We propose that those who are not satisfied with the "enterprise" of Bedford, make up a purse wherewith to purchase a telescope for these *enterprising* gentlemen. Come, now, let us be up with the times, lest we be ridiculed still more by the news-papers. Who is laggard?

—o—

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following is a list of the causes disposed of during the late session of Court:

COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Commonwealth vs. George Gardill. Indictment for selling spirituous liquors contrary to law. Nolle Prosequi.

Com. vs. H. F. Perrin. For. and Bas. Alias Process awarded.

Com. vs. L. K. Diehl. Selling liquor without license. Not a true bill. County for costs.

Com. vs. A. McGrigor, jr. Assault. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. Wm. Spidel. Assault. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. J. Baker, Polly Baker, Jane Baker, Frank. Baker and Benedict Baker. Surety of the Peace. The four last named defendants to pay costs of prosecution and to enter bail in the sum of $100 each to keep the peace, &c.

Com. vs. Mary Ann Dobson. Larceny. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. P. M. Nawgel. Larceny. Guilty as to first count of indictment and not guilty as to second count. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, fine of one cent, and to be imprisoned for five days.

Com. vs. Nathan Lee. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Patrick Burns, John Burns and William Burns. Continued.

Com. vs. John W. Snider and M. Hevner. Disturbing Exhibition. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. John K. Teeter. Obstructing Public Road. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. Geo. Iams. Larceny. Noll. Pros.

Com. vs. John Park. Continued.

Com. vs. P. G. Morgart. Violating Liquor Law. Not a true bill and prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs. Thos. N. Young and Joseph Gates. Not opening public road. Process awarded.

CIVIL LIST.

Robert Harris vs. Thomas Haney. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff for $45 47.

Joseph Cresswell vs. Henry Fisher and Christena Fisher. Verdict for defendants.

Joseph Filler vs. Directors of the Poor. Jury find for the defendant.

Geo. Gardill vs. N. Hurly. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff for $500 58.

John Long vs. J. J. Cessna and Sam'l. Brumbaugh. Verdict for defendants.

David Heck vs. Peter Freytet. Replevin. Verdict for plaintiff.

—o—

SUICIDE.—George Kimberlin, formerly of St. Clair tp., this county but recently of Bethel tp., Fulton co., committed suicide, by hanging himself, on Sunday night, 27th ult. Deceased was a quiet honest, hard-working man, and highly respected by his neighbors. It it is supposed that some domestic trouble urged him to the fatal deed. The Fulton *Democrat*, of the 9th inst., has the following in regard to this melancholy affair:

That the act was deliberate is proven by the fact that he made arrangements in regard to his property. He left the house in the night, and was found in the morning, with a rope around his neck attached to the limb of a tree in front of his house, and with his feet resting upon the ground. Had he straightened himself up to his usual hight it would have been impossible for him to have strangled himself, but being bent upon self destruction he was able to accomplish his purpose under unfavorable circumstances. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and much respected by those who knew him.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE,
May 13th, '62.

DEAR EDITOR:

I observed, some weeks ago, by a little article in your paper, that you desire to have some correspondence from the country, and have ever since been trying to make up my mind to write you a few items for publication. I had prepared what I considered quite an elaborate report of the news in this vicinity, including the recent upsetting of a coach on Black Oak Ridge (so graphically and *particularly* described by your luminously verbose contemporary) but lo! a correspondent signing himself "Native,"—a good fellow, evidently, though, perhaps, a little touched with vanity on account of his birth-place—turns up and takes the wind out of my literary sails most effectually. His letter exhausted the news of the neighborhood so completely, that instead of placing my report in the Post Office, I concluded to commit it to the flames. In order, however, to let you and your readers know that there are other people in St. Clairsville that can write for the newspapers besides "Native,' I now drop you these few lines, hoping that they will not prove altogether unacceptable.

Imprimis—I saw this word in the *Inquirer* some days ago; (I suppose it is the Portuguee for "cocked and primed")—the war news in this quarter is very favorable. On Monday last, a fine military company, called the St. Clairsville Greys, was organized by our gallant and good-looking Brigade Inspector, Maj. Sansom. The Major bore himself splendidly on this memorable occasion, his brilliant uniform, finely caparisoned steed, soldierlike manners and the hearty good nature with which he seemed to attend to the irksome duties of the day, all bespeaking for him the unfeigned admiration of the assembled soldiers and citizens. The company is to be commanded by Dr. S. G. Statler, of this place, who was chosen Captain. He will make an excellent officer.

I understand that we are to have a Fourth of July celebration here on the next anniversary of American Independence. Can't you write me out a toast? Things have got so much mixed about Liberty, Fraternity, Equality, Union, The Constitution, and the other old subjects for Fourth of July Toasts, that I am plagued if I know what to think or say about them. Hadn't we better drop these old and well-worn themes until after Lincoln's administration is at an end? But I have digressed, and my sheet is nearly full. I have nothing more to communicate at present, but will write you whenever any thing stirring happens in this neighborhood. For the present I am

Yours, MILL DAM.

☞The following letter would have been printed ere this, but our columns have been hitherto crowded with original matter branded in before we received it. We shall be glad to hear often from our friend.

MONROE TOWNSHIP, April 25th, '62.

MR. MEYERS:

I write to inform you that Oliver Horton and James O'Neal, Esqr's., have been removed as post master and deputy post master at Clearville. I understand that but one prominent man of the county, advised the Post Office Department that a change of this sort was necessary, while the majority of the citizens of the township, protest against it. The people have been completely taken by surprise. The proposed removal of Horton and O'Neal was kept a profound secret until it was accomplished. No petition had been seen, or sent, desiring a change, by the citizens. The people, in general, have been well satisfied with the conduct and management of the gentlemen who had control of the office. We have but a weekly mail to this place, and our late post masters often during the past year went to Bloody Run, in the middle of the week, to get the mail for this place and thus accommodate the public. There was no cause for the removal, none under the heavens! Oliver Horton was a straight out Douglas man at the last presidential election; Mr. O'Neal a Lincoln man. Both gentlemen are honest, upright, law-abiding citizens. They were both appointed by the Administration of James Buchanan. Mr O'Neal acted as post master, the office being in his store, and received the profits accruing from the position. If it be a political change that was desired, they have bitten off their noses to spite their face. Perhaps it was done on account of Mr. Horton and Mr. O'Neal being strong school men; while the appointee used his influence against the schools and went to the trouble of locking the teacher out of a church that had been used for school purposes. (This took place two or three days after the school house was *bombarded*, when upwards of forty window panes were broken; the sash smashed, and the front stove plate taken away, the school house being afterwards destroyed by fire.) Now sir, if the one man power is to rule this land of the free and home of the brave, the sooner we know it the better. If such is to be the case then farewell to civil and religious liberty. If men that "choose darkness rather than light," are to rule, then will our progress in freedom be sadly retarded and finally most *effectively* blockaded.

CLEAR RIDGE.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—Harper for May contains "American Historical Trees," "A Dangerous Journey," "What are the Nerves," "Clotilde and the Contrabands," "Mistress and Maid," (Miss Mulock) "Pinches from a Scotch Mull," "Orley Farm," (by Trollope) "Valentine Mott," "Early Disunionists," "Order *versus* Force," "The Boldero Murder," "Adventures of Philip," (by Thackeray) and the usual editorial varieties. The present is an excellent number in every respect. Harper is always good.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW.—We have before us the April number of this publication, and find it a very useful and entertaining book. It is, as its title page expresses it, "an expositor of social and economic science." Its articles on Finance, Insurance and American History, are sound and judicious. It is certainly a work of merit and deserves to be encouraged by the business men of the country. Published by Whiting and Co., Philadelphia.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Geo. W. Childs, a Philadelphia publisher, is about to issue a history of Brownlow's adventures and hardships in Tennessee, during the Rebellion, written out by the redoubtable Parson himself. We have no doubt that the book will be an interesting one, and that it will be well gotten up. Mr. J. E. Satterfield, of Water Street, is the agent for the work, for this county, and is now engaged in taking subscriptions for it. Persons desiring to obtain it should apply at once to Mr. Satterfield.

CONTINENTAL.—The May number of the Continental is filled to overflowing with instructive and entertaining reading. Among the best of its articles are "What shall we do with it?" "The Molley O'Molley Papers," "The Ante-Norse Discoverers of America," and "A Story of Mexican Life." In the next number will be commenced a new novel of American Life, by R. B. Kimball, Esq., Author of "St. Leger," "Undercurrents of Wall Street," &c. The Continental is rapidly growing in public favor.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, 101st P.V.
Near Yorktown, May 3d, '62.

Dear Sir:

I sit down to tell you a little about Yorktown, and the doings of the Army in and about it. You should have seen us as the whole Army moved off for this place from our last camp, (Camp Keim) so called in honor of our General. Division after division dashed on, and all was in rapid motion. To see an Army moving, it looks like some huge machine, or monster, rolling along, seeking "whom it may devour." We are now lying very close to the enemy waiting for the ball to open. Large bodies of the enemy's troops are just by our side. There is a small wood between us and them of about a mile in width. Our pickets are on the other side of the wood, next to the open field, within 60 yards of their pickets, and 800 to 1000 of their forts and barracks. Our pickets and theirs very often converse together, introducing themselves in this way: "How do you do, Yank?" "How are you, old Secesh?" and the talk goes on until the next thing you hear is bang! bang! bang! along the picket lines. Our boys don't seem to be at all alarmed lying so close to the foe. But I suppose they think as I do, that they came here as lawful soldiers, of a glorious Government, and will stand up to the work as long as the Stars and Stripes shall wave. Whenever the long roll is beaten every man is at his post. It don't matter whether it is daylight or the middle of the night. They are up and out with their firmly grasped rifles in hand, glistening and glancing in moonlight, or sunshine, whatever the occasion may be. There is skirmishing going on all the time along the picket lines. On the second of May, there was a man shot on picket. He was a Rebel. He tried to crawl through our lines on his belly. Three of the New York boys pulled on him at one time. They did not know which killed him. A flag of truce came through our lines on the same day. I don't know what it was concerning. One of our officers met them. They would not come up to our lines. It is very pleasant on the Peninsula, now. To look over the camps, it gives to the eye a magnificent sight. The troops lie down at night, on old mother earth, with little pines gathered together, over-coats spread over it for a mattrass and blankets for covering. Everything appears quiet these last few days. We have not even the tattoo to alarm us now. They are only a few occasional shots from the out posts. We sleep just as sound here within a mile of the enemy, as if we were at home, if we do have to come out some times at the middle of the night when the long roll beats and form a line of battle. We have a very healthy regiment. Every one appears ready and willing to march against their large fortifications and one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, they say they have at Yorktown. There is a report afloat here in camp that the Merrimac and Monitor were at it on the 2nd of this month. They say the Merrimac was trying to get up the York river. General McClellan is building a large Pyramid out in the woods from our camp. He has it up about 90 feet. He is going to put 10 feet more on it. It is to look at Yorktown from it. I dont know whether Prof. Lowe and his balloon business satisfy him or not that he is trying this plan.

We were mustered for pay again on the 30th of April. We will get it in a month again. It always takes a month after being mustered before we get our pay. The pay rolls have to go to Washington first to be approved, and returned before we get our money. But it is hard telling whether we will all be lucky enough to live to see it. Capt. Compher, from our county, met with a sad accident on the 2nd of this month. While chopping and splitting some timber in the woods opposite the camp for his tent, the ax slipped in his hand and cut a very severe gash in his right ankle. It will render him unfit for duty for a few days. Capt. Compher is one of the best Captains in this regiment. He and myself were to have gone out on picket guard the following morning after his accident.

The cannon have been roaring all afternoon on the outposts. They are shooting at the Pyramid that McClellan is constructing trying to knock it down for him. Yours &c.,

JOHN B. HELM.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capture of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN FULL POSSESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 11th.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

Fortress Monroe, May 10,
12 o'clock at night.

Norfolk is ours. Also Portsmouth and the navy-yard.

General Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point about 9 o'clock this morning, commenced his march on Norfolk with five thousand men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the general.

About five miles from the landing place a rebel battery was found, on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek, and after a few discharges upon two companies of infantry that were in the advance, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around, five miles further. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens, and the city was formally surrendered.

Our troops were then marched in, and now have possession. Gen. Viel in command as military governor.

The city and navy-yard were not burned. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the woods on fire.

Gen. Wool, with secretary Chase, returned about 11 o'clock to-night.

Gen. Hunter withdrew his forces without a battle.

Commander Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon ascending the James river.

The reports from Gen. McClellan are favorable.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Highly Important
FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Merrimac Blown up by the Rebels!

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following highly important announcement has just been received from Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe, May 11, A. M.—Hon. R. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War:—The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about 3 o'clock this morning, and the explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, Stevens, and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

Later from Pittsburg Landing.

From Memphis—Destruction of Cotton, Sugar, and Molasses—General Beauregard's Army on Half Rations.

CAIRO, May 10th.—The Steamer Roe from Pittsburg Landing yesterday afternoon, has arrived and reports that one hundred of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and were captured.

A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas and Texas, and been immediately sent to Corinth.

The provost marshal at Memphis commenced burning the cotton early last week. Most of the sugar and molasses was thrown in the river.

The rebel government had seized a large amount of property and sent it to Columbus, Miss., and promised to pay three months after a treaty of peace with the United States.

Jeff Thompson was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscription act. Deserters from Beauregard's army reported the troops to be on half rations, and that their provisions could not last forty days.

The infantry which have been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth.

From Gen. McClellan's Army—A Battle at West Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.

By steamer from Yorktown I learn that Gen. McClellan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburg, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss.

The embarkation of troops for West Point is progressing with great rapidity. A heavy battle took place on Wednesday afternoon between the troops of Gen. Franklin and Gen. Sedgwick, and the rebels under Gen. Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula. The rebels were totally routed and flanked, being driven back toward the forces under Gen. Johnson, on the Chickahominy. The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was 300, the enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter. They had not less than 30,000 men, while our whole force at the time was not over 20,000—only that number having landed. Had it not been for the gunboats our troops would have been defeated.

"Good-Bye, John."

John Forney, we mean—the veritable, veracious and immaculate John W—the dignified and august clerk of the Senate—the nominal editor and proprietor of a certain anomalous newspaper called the *Press*—the pretended friend and advocate of Stephen A. Douglas—the original and ardent supporter of James Buchanan,—for which last may he be forgiven. John W., hail and farewell! You've left us, John, bag and baggage, tooth and toe-nail. It was very cruel, very unkind, but "sich is life."

"I wish I was on Federal Hill,
There I'd sit and cry my fill,
For Jonny's gone for a Bobolitionist."

Listen to his affecting farewell:

"Failing in our efforts to cleanse and purify the old sanctuary (of Democracy) from the pollutions of Mr. Buchanan and his followers, it becomes us, if we would no longer be affiliated with their iniquities, to spurn their fellowship."

Once more, then, good-bye, and joy go with the flittin. It is an old and true saying, "an open enemy is better than a secret foe:" and the latter you have been to everything that was Democratic for the past year. Jingle your thirty pieces of silver as you go, John; you have earned them well, but beware of the fate of your illustrious prototype. For he cast down the thirty pieces of silver, and went and hanged himself.—*Chambersburg Times.*

Battle of Williamsburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday. The effect of Gen. Hancock's brilliant engagements, yesterday afternoon, was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred uninjured prisoners, and more than 1,000 wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy.

I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent, with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in regard to their position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Gen. Hooker's division, but very little on other points of the field.

General Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.

The weather is good to-day, but there is a great difficulty in getting up food, on account of the roads. Very few wagons have, as yet, come up.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

YORKTOWN, Tuesday May 6, 1862.

Yesterday morning our troops followed up the retreating Rebels with great rapidity, and overtook them at Williamsburg, where they fought all day.

At the outset we took two of their works, and were advancing; but the exhaustion of those of our regiments which were earliest in the field, and which had no provisions during the day, compelled them to fall back, as they were utterly worn out. One of our batteries was lost by getting imbedded in the mud, and its horses were shot. General McClellan arrived on the ground at five o'clock, and assumed command. *He directed all our exhausted troops to retire, filled their places with fresh men, drove back the enemy, repossessed the ground taken in the morning, captured another breastwork, and took about one hundred and fifty prisoners.*

Hancock's brigade made a most brilliant charge. The firing was kept up until after dark, at which time everything looked well. To-day the whole army, reserves, regulars, and all, is ordered up, and the battle will be renewed if the Rebels stand.

A strong force has gone to West Point, and will attack the Rebels in the rear.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works last night, the rear guard passing through about 6 o'clock this morning.

At nine o'clock General McClellan and escort entered the town, and took possession. About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's sick and wounded were left behind without any rations, medicines, or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied.

All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement, who fell in their hands, were left behind. Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded in the engagement of yesterday, and taken prisoner, was also left in the hospital.

The enemy suffered terribly. General Ricketts was killed.

The enemy had a force here yesterday of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the brilliant charge of Gen. Hancock. The town is very pleasantly located, and the majority of the white inhabitants are remaining. The number of the enemy now in our hands is about 1,300, including the wounded.

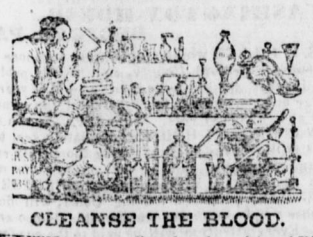
THE FIGHT BEYOND WILLIAMSBURG.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following is furnished by the special correspondent of the *American*, dated Yorktown, yesterday:

At twelve o'clock, to-day, as I close my letter, the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is, that General McClellan has come up with the enemy about three miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including deserters, who report that they had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for forty-eight hours, and when brought in, they fell down in a state of exhaustion.

Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river early this morning. Nothing as to the results is ascertained.



CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you must be sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula* or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases*, such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, BiliousComplaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

Holloway's Pills—Impurity of the Blood.—Health consists in the purity of the fluids and solids which compose the human body; if the blood becomes vitiated it infects the whole system by its course through every fibre and tissue. Holloway's Pills not only expel all humors which taint or impoverish this vital element, but purify and invigorate it, and by supplying a gentle and wholesome stimulous to the circulation they strengthen each part, and give tone to the whole frame. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., to $1 per box.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

—MARRIED—

WARD—CROYLE.—On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. David Ward, of Monroe township, to Miss Rachel Croyle, of Bedford township.

—DIED—

LEHMAN—On the 8th inst., of brain-fever, Josiah Barclay, son of Andrew and Sarah Lehman, of this vicinity aged 10 years and 4 months. "Of such is the Kingdom of heaven."

New Advertisements.

BACK FROM DIXIE!

Our Goods have arrived safe from their late sojourn at Harper's Ferry, and we are now ready to accommodate our customers. Come and see for yourselves.

May 16, '62. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP!

Terrific Excitement!!

The Rebels have destroyed their sea monster, and "gone up" generally, but P. A. Reed still continues to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest at the old stand immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel.

His stock consists, in part, of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

He has, also, on hand a large and well selected assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

and a fresh and excellent stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for cash, or approved country produce. Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

May 16, '62.

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Estate of Geo. M. Holsinger, dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER, Adm'r.
May, 9. Residing in St. Clair tp.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c., &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES.

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16, 1822.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Juniata township, Bedford county, on TUESDAY, 24th day of June next, the following described tract of land situated in said township and county, adjoining lands of F. Hillegass on the East, and Henry Horn on the West, containing 223 ACRES, of which 150 are cleared. The Raystown Branch of the Juniata flows through the entire tract. The facilities afforded by this farm for the raising of stock, are most excellent, being well adapted for grazing. The improvements consist of a fine TWO STORY FARM HOUSE, with basement, a large BANK BARN, and many out-buildings. There is also thereon erected and in good running order, a *GRIST MILL*, four stories high, built of splendid stone, having 2 run of French Burrs and 2 of Mountain Choppers, with 2 wheels, and S. D. Broad's improvement. The machinery in the mill is all new and in first rate order.

Also,—*A TWO STORY STONE HOUSE*,

with frame wing and basement, and a pump at the door, intended as a residence for the miller. There is a choice selection of New York FRUIT TREES upon the premises. From 60 to 70 acres are now in clover. The farm lies along the Drove Road, (which is a great advantage) and is in the heart of a good wheat growing section. Terms easy, as I am anxious to make a change in business.

JOHN C. RIFFLE.

West End, Bedford Co., Pa., May 16, '62.

PUBLIC SALE.

Of vauable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles South of the borough of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, 10th day of June, next, all the following described property of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining Joseph W. and Samuel H. Tate, on the West and North, Thomas Richey, on the East, John Buzzard and others on the South, containing 38 acres and 96 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and about 100 apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a Double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

Terms—one-half cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in one year without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1862.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all fishers and hunters, not to trespass on their premises, as in such case they will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. F. J. OSTER, JOHN H. BOWSER,
WM. OSTER, AMOS BERKHIMER,
JOSIAH GRIFFITH, GRUNDY F. AKE.

May 16.—3t.*

NOTICE TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS.—The undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he will hereafter put the law in force against all trespassers upon his premises, who, while engaged in hunting, fishing and the like, may in any way injure or destroy his property.

GEO. W. BOWSER.

May 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of George Rice, late of Monroe Township, dec'd. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 9. adm'r of Geo. Rice, dec'd.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to me directed, there will be sold on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 14TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of Timber Land, situated in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining land of Jacob Stuckey and Daniel Barley, containing

34 Acres & 93 Perches.

Terms of sale: One third of purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest thereof annually, and the balance in three equal annual payments after confirmation of sale.

DANIEL BARLEY,
Guardian of minor children of
May 9.] [David Barley, dec'd.

NOTICE.— All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of four promissory notes given by us to William and Charlotte Lafferty, each dated March 25th, 1862, for $22.50 each, payable in one, two, three and four years after date, as we have received no value for said notes and will not pay them, or any part thereof, unless compelled by law.

JOHN MILLER,
May 2, 1862. DANIEL SHROYER.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Sons. [March 28th 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

SADDLERY & SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's.

March 28th 1862

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rhinehart Replogle, dec'd., will sell at public sale, on the premises now occupied by John L. Replogle, on Thursday, the 29th day of May instant, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LIMESTONE LAND, situate in North Woodberry township, Blair county, now in the occupancy of Simon Snyder, adjoining lands of Daniel Leidig, James Madara and others, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and allowance, upon which is erected a good dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen, and other necessary out buildings, there are also two wells of good water on the premises, and a young orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear.

ALSO—one tract or piece of TIMBER LAND, about three miles from the above farm, in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, and others, containing twenty acres and allowance, being choice timber land, mostly chestnut.

ALSO—one other tract of LIMESTONE LAND, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, now in the occupancy of John L. Replogle, adjoining lands of David Sollenberger, Philip Croft and others, containing one hundred acres and allowance, upon which is erected a new log-frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, wagon shed, ice house, smoke house, and other out buildings, there is also an orchard of choice fruit near the dwelling house.

ALSO—one tract of TIMBER LAND, situate in the same township, three or four miles distant from the above farm, adjoining lands of Daniel Snowberger, Jacob Teeter's heirs, and others, containing 110 acres and allowance, mostly timber of good quality, pine, chestnut, chestnut oak, &c. This tract will be divided into several parts, as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
May 9, 1862. Executors.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

E. V. MOWRY, Has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest style. *BONNETS* of every description, varying in price from 50 cents up; and Bonnets trimmed ready for wearing for $2,00 and upward.

Hats of all styles for infants, Children and Young Ladies.

Dress Caps for Ladies,

SHAKERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES & FLOWERS in abundance. All very cheap for Cash.

May 2, 1862.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL. THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the Estate of John Corl, of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CORL,
April 25th.– 6ts. Administrator.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN. All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or fish on my premises without my leave, or throw down fences or bars in my fields or destroy timber in my woods, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who may thus trespass upon my property.

GEO. W. GUMP.

Napier tp., May 2d. '62.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Frazey, late of E. Providence township, Bedford co., deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said estate, to make settlement before the first day of August next, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL FRAZEY,
E. Prov. tp., Bedford co.,
JOHN HANKS,
Brush Creek tp., Fulton co.,
May 2d—6ts. Ex'ors.

TAX-PAYERS, LOOK OUT!!! Notice is hereby given to all in the Borough of Bedford, who have not paid their School tax for 1861, that if the same is not immediately paid, they will be proceeded against according to law. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN PALMER,
May 2, 1862.—3t. *Collector.*

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM, *Treasurer.*

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BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Dol.	Cts.
339	Stephens & Co. in right of Shreeves	18	64
289	Ephraim Foster & W. P. Schell	23	34
5	Aaron Evans		73
60	William Figard	8	16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20	19
25	John Figard		58
209	James Patton	1	50
	Bedford Township.		
412½	Daniel Hinkline	2	72
349	John Tinman	1	92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet		172
	Colerain Township.		
111	Andrew Kyhock		64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl		84
12	John Lutz		44
427	Arthur Brown	1	28
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
397½	John Sample (now J. W. Jones)	7	14
400	Dr. James Smith	11	88
	Harrison Township.		
900	William Lyon	5	55
75	Andrew V. Miller	1	92
	Juniata Township.		
30	Nicholas Knouf		12
	Hopewell Township.		
413	John Kerr	7	12
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
397	James McIlnay	66	00
	Puterbaugh Heirs		28
	Londonderry Township.		
395	Daniel Greer	1	20
398½	William King		60
406½	John Phillipi		60
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	8	40
200	James Gordon	3	21
400	Thomas Jones	8	40
165	Edward Langley	3	01
200	Jacob Miller	4	21
200	Elizabeth Miller	3	16
200	Mary Piper	2	10
200	Amelia Piper	8	40
400	Edward Stone	1	56
400	John Tomm	7	01
200	John Razor	1	66
150	Stephen Kerr	2	34
90	Manor Tract	7	60
200	Mulligan & Benedict	4	21
40	Peter Bowser	1	46
½ lot	Luke Feeny	1	31
8 lots	Gen. Wm. H. Irvine	4	31
1 lot	G. D. Trout		85
200	Francis Moans	6	77
5	George Thompson		27
403	Alexander Montgomery	6	42
	Providence East Tp.		
402 a 46 p	Hezekiah Logan	1	20
403	Charles Evans	1	20
403 a 51 p	Isaac Richards	2	40
402 a 62 p	Charles Logan	1	20
400 a 75 p	John Cavan	1	20
401 a 41 p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
394 a 58 p	Thomas Logan	1	20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1	10
400	Susanah Thompson	1	10
	Providence West.		
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac		48
	St. Clair Township		
4 lots	Jacob Inks Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	2	40
62	Henry Koontz	1	00
51	Aaron Grove		80
300	William Sill	1	67
	Snake Spring Township		
115	Saml. Wilds		
	Southampton Township.		
200	James Riggs	1	20
439	Paul Ward	1	32
357	Patrick Ward	1	08
331	Joseph Ward	1	04
353	Johnathan Ward	1	04
343½	Jesse Reed	2	08
	Union Township.		
400	John Swaggart	3	64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3	64
266	Alexander Gardener	2	04
116	Dr. William Smith	1	44
43	Samuel Burket		88
116	John Shee		8
100	James Johnston		
50	Frederick Snyder		44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2	82
130	Jacob Swaggart	1	48
440	William Pearson	3	96
380	Ebenezer Branham	3	96
420	Conrad Imler	1	06
200	Christly Bowser	2	30
100	George Lait		88
100	Jacob Burket		88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1	32
123	John Sill	3	64
100	Widow Clyton	3	38
200	Michael Shimer	2	90
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	22
133	Hugh Porter	1	10
339	Griffith Evans	3	90
403¾	Philip Stine	3	64
330	Wilson Hunt	3	96
363½	Alexander Scott	3	94
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3	16
124	do do	3	68
20	do do		24
60	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1	76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1	44
200	Langham Warriors Ridge	2	51
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1	66
40	Peter Shimer Brush Mt.		
	South Woodberry Township.		
135	Peter Shoenberger	3	60
19	William Fluck		12
19	Flucks Heirs		24
210	John Boyd		60
213	William Davis		62
75	Israel Moans		60
140	Zachariah Moans		56
50	Timothy Moans	3	00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1	80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3	20
222	Elizabeth Piper	1	29
	Middle Woodberry Township		
379	Daniel Montgomery	15	60
290	Hugh Moore	62	01
411½	John McKissick (or Wm Hannam)	29	70
389	Nathan Schofield	37	00
401½	William Montgomery	18	53
173	McIlnay	3	98
50	G. Replogle	5	76
395	Abner Webb	16	68
100	Heffleys Heirs	24	00
335½	Caleb Hannan	32	28
330	William Worthington	15	61
65	—— Hart	9	23
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	40
100	Madara & Shoenberger	5	60
1 lot	No 72 Jacob Strock		42
1 do	do 74 do do	1	06
170	Margaret Croft	1	88
62	John McFadden	9	56
20	Frederick Nicodemus		82
40	—— Stonerook	7	46
403	Wm. Montgomery	12	50
150	Robert Montgomery	4	28
20	Rinehart Replogle	1	66
50	Robert Montgomery	1	58

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Borough, for the year 1861.

H. NICODEMUS, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Bedford, for the year 1861.

DR.

To cash received from Geo. Mardorff, former Treasurer,	$ 19	50
From R. D. Barclay judgment vs. L. Agnew on Common Pleas docket	86	70
From Levi Agnew judgment on docket of H. Nicodemus	18	12
From Levi Agnew judgment on Common Pleas docket	16	00
From R. D. Barclay judgment vs. L. Agnew on Common Pleas docket	2	29
From J. A. Henderson collector for 1860	324	75
" " " for 1861	300	00
From Shires & Jordan for old castings	10	04
	$777	40

CR.

By cash paid George Mardorff salary as Treasurer, &c.,	$20	07
Paid Levi Agnew as water master	62	50
Cleaning reservoir and repairing hydrants	57	75
Wm. Hartley damages and book acc't.	80	74
Wm. Bowles for bill of cement	2	67
Geo. Blymire, spouting and lead pipe	4	70
B. F. Meyers, printing	1	25
J. A. Henderson, salary as High Constable and expense of Bor. election	29	75
J. A. Henderson on bill of Joseph Filler for making culvert	1	25
H. Nicodemus, salary as clerk, stationery, &c.,	24	00
Bill of freight on hydrants	1	73
Milton Spidel, blacksmithing	2	48
" " agent for Abel Smith for lime		62
Wm. Boher, hauling stones & trees	11	50
James Corboy, work on Penn st., &c.,	37	30
Joseph Filler, for work at reservoir,	1	75
Patrick Wall for carting tan	1	50
John Palmer, salary as clerk, stationery, &c.,	22	00
John Palmer, for hydrant stocks	12	25
J. Crouse, finding and planting trees	30	15
John Border, repairing hydrants	15	00
Simon Naus, making engine arm		50
Daniel Border, attending and repairing town clock	85	04
Daniel Border, balance on claim for putting up clock	30	00
J. R. Jordan, hauling dirt on Penn st.	24	44
John Minnich, cleaning reservoir	2	00
Balance due Adam Ferguson, as late Treasurer	29	45
J. Reed, bill for rails & hauling tan	6	68
G. D. Shuck, blacksmithing, &c.,	12	80
Samuel Barnhart, soldering hydrants	11	82
E. L. Anderson, Esq., balance on note held against borough	81	12
T. M. Lynch, for trees	6	00
W. W. Shuck, digging ditch and repairing culvert	15	75
A. J. Sansom, on claim of L. Agnew	7	50
N. Lyons' heirs for plank	4	10
H. Nicodemus, salary as Treasurer	20	00
	$758	16
Balance due Borough	$ 19	24

STATEMENT of Moneys due to Bedford Borough on the 1st day of April, 1862.

Balance due on judgment vs. Levi Agnew et al	$ 99	80
J. A. Henderson's duplicate for 1860	212	43
" " " 1861	567	69
Jacob Smith, for grass cut on reservoir lot	3	50
Aggregate of outstanding moneys due Borough	902	66

The above is subject to exonerations to be made on duplicates of 1860, and 1861.

The undersigned, auditors of the Borough of Bedford, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House in said borough, and did audit and adjust the account between H. Nicodemus, Treasurer of the Borough, and said Borough, as contained in the foregoing statement.

Witness our hands and seals, this 24th day of April, 1862.

W. R. KING,
DANIEL BEARD.

Attest—JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *nett cash buyers*. He has also added a

STOVE  STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c., &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeavor to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedford, May 2, 1862.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No MATTER } HOW STUBBORN,
HOW LONG STANDING,
PROPYLAMINE
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night) The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. His had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6, '61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S.

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 25 cents per box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.
Dec. 13—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 31st, '61

HO! FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.
DANIEL W. AMOS,,
Feb. 14. Bedford, Pa

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Ott, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dweling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa,

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, creamcandies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17, '59.-1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Fockt & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD BOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. Tolbusser's ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.
Cumberland Valley, Feb..—3m.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under ence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.
March 21, 1862.—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise

For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds afflicting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce, healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest hould be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, on a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED. Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of
Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

[illegible] the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE—

☞Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 0 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

DENTISTRY.

DR. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, inserted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold. Collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford,		Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 9, 1861.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render the comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.
JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford, Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30th, 1860.

GO AND
C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct 25, '61 P. A. REED,

ROCK POWDER—
Just received and for sale by
March 23. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.